The National Library
Bibliothèque Nationale
DEC 8 1980
NEWSPAPER SECTION
SECTION DES JOURNAUX

B/23 C 2 5

ORDER SECTION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
395 WELLINGTON ST.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N4

Monday, Dec 1
Ottawa, Canada
Vol. 13 No. 21

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

Single copy 35 cents (The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Mrs. Gandhi scores electoral victory

New Delhi (Reuter) - Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Government, although faced by mounting unrest and agitations, scored handsome victories in state by-elections yesterday.

Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party nominees won eight of the 12 seats in which results were declared last night. By-elections were held in 15 state assembly constituencies.

In the western state of Maharashtra, rocked by a two-week farmers' campaign for higher prices for agricultural goods, Chief Minister Abdul Rahman Antulay won by a margin of more than 64,000 votes. Chief Ministers of Rajasthan and Orissa states also won comfortably.

In Parliament, the Government said yesterday that the agitation in Maharashtra was politically inspired. Opposition members walked out when a debate on the issue was refused.

Five farmers' associations announced the formation of a united front yesterday and said they would spread the agitation throughout the country.

Naipaul wins award

New York (Reuter) - Trinidad-born British writer V.S. Naipaul yesterday received a major literary prize, the Hudson Review's $12,500 Bennett Award. Naipaul, 48, has published more than a dozen works, including Miguel Street, a House for Mr. Biswas, Guerrillas, India: a Wounded Civilization and a Bend in the River.

According to the magazine, the selection committee described Naipaul as having "risen to the challenge of a great subject - the wreckage of empire and the emergence of the Third World..."

Out of this he created a fictional world that has become as much a part of the permanent geography of the imagination as Charles Dickens' London or William Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha Country, it said.

"And to an audacious range of non-fictional writings - history, reportage and criticism - he has brought a candor and a courage that stand free and clear of the ideological cant of the age."

Previous recipients of the award were Spanish poet Jorge Guillen in 1976 and Soviet writer Andrei Sinyavsky in 1978.

Prince booed

New Delhi, (AP) - Nov. 25 - Jeering Indian students picketed Prince Charles today as he visited Delhi University and accused him of sanctioning virginity tests for Indian women entering Britain, a charge the prince denied.

About two dozen demonstrators carried signs saying "Down with Prince Charles," "Down With British Apartheid" and "You are Responsible for Virginity Tests."

The demonstration organized by the Delhi Students Union was protesting alleged racial discrimination in Britain and reports of harassment of Indian travellers at London airport. British airport authorities said in 1978 they conducted the tests to check the practice of convenience marriages arranged to get immigration visas for Asian women. The tests were discontinued after protests by India and other countries.

The only violence was a brief scuffle when police tried to stop a young man from handing a petition to the 32-year-old heir to the British throne. An aide indicated he was willing to accept the paper, however, its contents were not immediately learned.

Later, Charles told a group of girl students he had nothing to do with virginity tests.

In a speech at St. Stephens, one of the university's several colleges, Charles said the protest had made him feel at home in India. "I am the chancellor of the University of Wales and have faced such demonstrations during my visit there," he explained.

The prince also visited a museum and a mosque. It was the second day of his visit to India.

COAL TO MEET FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS

New Delhi, (UNI) - A study recently published by energy experts from 16 countries describes coal as the "bridge into the future".

Judges in slums

Madras, (UNI) - Some subordinate judges in Bombay are slum-dwellers, while some others travel over 80 kilometres daily to reach their offices.

This was stated by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer of the Supreme Court of India, while delivering the first of the Indira Gandhi Endowment Lectures (1979-80) at Madras University.

Justice Krishna Iyer said the living conditions of these judges left little time to read, reflect, recollect or decide. No houses were provided to them. Boarding buses was a daily struggle.

In most states, he said, subordinate judges depended on the grace of local lawyers or big landlords for accommodation and this left them at "the mercy of the enemies of social justice".

"No Government could pretend to respect judicial independence which neglects to provide the basic material circumstances of judicial independence, Justice Krishna Iyer added.

Senator's appeal

Canada is going through a Constitutional crisis. The present proposal approved by Parliament has established a Joint Parliamentary Committee which must bring in its report by December 9, this year.

The patriation resolution includes an entrenched Bill of Rights. The English and French languages will be entrenched.

In this constitutional package there is no mention of the ethnocultural groups, forming nearly one-third of the Canadian population. All the organizations of these groups must now speak up for their rights.

There is very little time left.

Senator Paul Yuzyk of Manitoba appeals to all these groups to present briefs immediately. His speech on this topic which was delivered in the Senate on November 3, 1980, can serve as a guide. Requests should be made to appear before the committee as expenses will be paid by the Government.

Briefs, letters and requests for appearance should be immediately submitted to:

The Joint Clerks of the
Committee on the Constitution
Rm. 512
South Block
P.O. Box 1044
180 Wellington St.
Ottawa, Ontario

Luxuary hotels by Air India

New Delhi (UNI) - Air India proposes to set up luxury hotels at various places it flies to, including London.

According to official sources, the idea has been approved by the Government in principle. The hotels would be established by its subsidiary, the Hotel Corporation of India (HCI).

The sources said that the airline was already looking for "suitable propositions in London and elsewhere.

The sources said HCI had plans to operate a chain of hotels in the years to come. One important proposal is the setting up of a five-star hotel at the Delhi airport to cater to the needs of the new International Terminal, which is likely to be operational by 1985. The HCI already runs the luxury hotel CENTAUR at the Bombay airport.

The airline has also entered into an agreement with the Hooke Club of Japan to build hotels at Rajgir in Bihar and Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh to look after the Buddhist travellers from Japan.

At present, it is building a hotel each at the Juhu Beach, Bombay and Srinagar.

Representatives of all Assam Minorities Student Union meeting the Home Minsiter Giani Zail Singh in New Delhi. There has been no solution to the Assam problem for nearly a year now. The recent talks also have failed and the Union has decided to resume agitation.

Coal for oil

Calcutta, (UNI) - Coal will play a major role as a substitute for oil in future, experts feel.

Coal experts from the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Australia and West Germany, who are currently in India for a meeting of the International Committee on the Ninth World Coal Preparation Congress generally agreed on the lasting importance of coal as a source of energy in countries without oil.

The Committee has decided to hold the Congress in Delhi from November 15 to December 4, 1982, according to organizing committee Chairman S.K. Basu.

Congress Chairman Igor S. Blagov told UNI that he felt many of the experiments being conducted in Indian laboratories on coal preparation deserved to be introduced in the industrial field.

Energy coal preparation, use of coal rejects for road-building, house-building, extraction of useful elements, and preparation of medicines, are among the subjects which will figure at the Congress.

Dr. Balgov, who has visited the Central Fuel Research Institute (CFRI), Dhanbad commended the work being done there.

The Soviet expert was especially impressed by the work being done in the fields of converting coal into oil, coal gassification and preparation of formed coke.

He felt that the coal-producing countries should pool their resources and technology to convert coal into oil in a big way.

Kamaluddin Mohammed, Minister of Health, Trinidad and Tobago presenting a painting entitled "In the steps of Shiva" painted by a well-known artist of his country to the President N.Sanjiva Reddy in New Delhi.

Nuclear power

From UNI Special Correspondent K. Narayanan

New Delhi (UNI) - India has almost reached the stage of self-sufficiency in setting up nuclear power plants.

Over the years the country has progressively reduced the import component of nuclear power projects. The import component of the first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power station was 45 per cent which was reduced, in the case of the second unit, to 30 per cent. The import component has declined further in the two nuclear power plants under construction - about 12 per cent in the Madras Atomic Power Station, and 9 per cent in the Narora plant in Uttar Pradesh.

Even this marginal import will be eliminated once the new manufacturing plants being set up in the country start operation. Increasing capability in design and manufacturing, field management and commissioning, which usually form a substantial part of a turnkey project. For instance, India was able to reduce the cost of engineering, as a percentage of cost of per kilowatt installed, from 15 per cent for the first unit of the Rajasthan station to less than 6 per cent for the Narora plant.

Rajasthan Station in north India is the country's second atomic power station, the first one being in Tarapur near Bombay, which was built with foreign assistance. The Tarapur plant, based on enriched uranium as fuel, consisted of two boiling-water reactors (BWR), each of about 200 mw capacity. It went into operation in 1969.

The Rajasthan plant also consisted of two units of 220 mw each reactors based on heavy water technology. Both the units are under operation now.

The third atomic power station, consisting of two heavy water reactor units of 235 mw each, the first of which is expected to become critical end of this year, is being built near Madras in Southern India. The full responsibility for the execution of this project rests with Indian engineers and scientists. Several design modifications and improvements have been introduced at this plant for reasons of economy and to take into account local conditions.

The fourth power station at Narora also consists of two 235 mw heavy water reactors. These reactors have several new design features and concepts including earthquake resistent design of the buildings and reactor components. Among the new features of the Natora reactors are an integral calandrie-end-shield assembly, two independent fast-acting shutdown systems for safety and reliability and a simplified water-filled calandric vault.

India is standardizing the Narora designs and propose to repeat this design for two additional projects before the country moves on to construction of 500 mw reactors of indigenous design.

To meet the heavy water requirements of the atomic power stations, there are already five heavy water plants in production. Two more heavy water plants will be set up soon. The Government also plans to put up five more heavy water units during the Sixth Plan period.

India's nuclear fuel cycle strategy has passed through three phases with the installation of natural uranium reactors in the first phase, followed by fast breeder reactors in the second (using plutonium from the fast generation reactors with uranium-238 or thorium in the blanker), followed in the third phase by reactors based on self-sustaining thorium - uranium-233 cycle.

India is one of the few countries, at present, to continue with the development of natural - uranium - fuelled reactors. The major reason for this has been the desire to have a reactor system that can be operated using indigenous resources.

The existing reactor technology and the indicated and inferred reserves of uranium can sustain about 8000 mw of nuclear power generating capacity a day for 30 years. The fast breeder reactors, which would utilise the plutonium generated in the first generation reactors, would enhance the country's atomic power potential, to 0.6 - 1.00 million mw a day.

The fast breeder reactor, which is expected to become commercially exploitable during 1985-90 is likely to play an important role after 1990 and a dominant role after the year 2000, according to the Department of Atomic Energy.

The department has drawn up plans to increase the nuclear power generation capacity by three-fold by the decade ending 1991-92.

The role of nuclear power, which provides an alternative and long-lasting source of electricity, supplementing thermal and hydel power stations, is expected to be enlarged with the installation of more first generation pressurised heavy water reactors and with a breakthrough in the fast breeder reactors.

The development will lead to raising the nuclear power generation to an expected 0.860 million kw in 1980-81 to 1.565 mw in 1984-85 and to 2.740 million mw in 1991-92 according to the projection plan prepared by the Indian atomic energy department.

The department is of the view that India's program for the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy has, to a certain extent been affected by restrictive trade practices and unilateral embargoes on nuclear supplies by certain countries. Otherwise, India would have achieved self-sufficiency in the field much earlier.

FOREST FACING EXTINCTION

Ujjain, (Madhya Pradesh) (UNI) Air pollution has curbed the growth rate of trees in Asia's biggest revenue-yielding forest, Sarni in Madhya Pradesh, by nearly 25 per cent.

Dr. P.S. Dubey, a reader in the Botany Department of Vikram University here, who has been working on "air pollution effects of satpura thermal power station near Ujjain said air pollution in the forest caused by fly ash and sulphur dioxide released from the plant had seriously harmed the forest. Unless quick remedial measures were taken, the forest will be destroyed in the next 15 to 20 years, he warned.

Opportunities in hotel industry

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian hotel industry is likely to witness an employment boom in the next five years.

The current employment growth-rate of more than ten per cent itself will generate an additional 68,271 jobs during the three year period 1980-83 and 114,000 during the five year period 1980-85.

A study of the employment potential in the hotel industry, conducted by India's Directorate of Employment, notes that an investment of Rs. 100,000 on an average generates employment for eight people in hotels and 36 people in restaurants.

The average investment employment ratio for the industry works out as 1:9.2. This ratio is tending to recede year after year due to price-hike, the study says.

It also records manpower shortages in technical and service category occupations such as managers, Housekeepers, linen attendant, continental inter-continental cooks, specialists, stewards, waiters, job boys, and chefs.

Information collected through secondary sources, reveals that some 27 units are under construction as part of their expansion plans with an estimated investment of Rs 161 million.

Another 104 units are drawing up expansion plans to cost Rs 320 million.

An analysis of the sale-proceeds acrued in the responding units during 1971-75 shows that the industry recorded 151 per cent rise over a four-year period equivalent to an average annual growth rate of 26.5 per cent.

An analysis of capital investment reveals that the private entrepreneurs continue to dominate the industry.

Investments in the hotel and restaurant sectors have continued to rise year after year, recording an overall increase of 104.20 per cent during 1971-75 and marking an average growth rate of 19.3 per cent a year.

The average investment needed for setting up a hotel or restaurant unit varies with the number of employees engaged.

Whereas a hotel of small size on an average requires an investment of Rs 200,000, a restaurant in the corresponding class can be set up with a capital of Rs 77,000.

A hotel unit employing 500 or more persons on an average requires Rs 39.51 million in investment.

Scavenging being abolished

Trivandrum, (UNI) - Manual house scavenging is to be completely abolished from all urban areas of Kerala by October 2 next year, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

This decision was taken by the conference of Commissioners of Corporations and Municipalities held earlier this week. Commissioners from all the 48 municipalities and the three corporations in Kerala attended the conference.

Minister for Local Government, R.S. Unny, who attended the conference told newsmen here that there were still nine urban areas, including the corporations of Cochin and Calicut, where this archaic and unhygenic system of house scavenging was in vogue.

Entrepreneurs Wanted

Person with substantial financial capacity, is interested in young energetic entrepreneurs who needs financial help to develop high technology product and/or market.

Also interested in financing to existing companies with high technology products. Please write details to C-1750 The Canadian India Times.

Longer sta Rohini

Trivandrum, (UNI) - India's Rohini-one satellite, put into a near-earth orbit on July 18 from the Sriharikota space centre on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh completed 100 days in space on October 25.

Dr. Vasant Gowarikar, Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) told UNI that the satellite had so far circled the earth nearly 1,500 times, completing one orbit every 97 minutes, and was still sending powerful signals.

He said all systems on board were functioning perfectly. Present indications were that the satellite, planned to last only three months, would remain in orbit for a year and a half.

Dr. Gowarikar said scientists of the Indian Space Research Organisation had just concluded analysis of the enormous data collected from the spectacular launching of the four-stage 17-tonne satellite launch vehicle

Work on se satellite

Bangalore, (UNI) - Work on the flight model of Bhaskara-Two, India's second earth observation satellite, has begun.

The first model to verify the integrated performance of the satellite is ready and going through final testing, Prof. U.R. Rao, Director of Satellite Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), told UNI in an interview.

Bhaskara-Two is scheduled to be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome during the second half of next year.

Prof. Rao said Bhaskara-Two would have three microwave radiometer channels as against two in Bhaskara-One now in orbit. The addition of a new frequency at 31 CHZ would enable a more sensi-

Foundatio Sanskrit

New Delhi, (UNI) - The study of Sanskrit, Indian classical language, has received a shot in the arm with the Ford Foundation's offer of a grant of 70,000 dollars to Mysore University for the survey, conservation and micro-filming of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts available in the country.

The offer has been cleared by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is now awaiting Government approval.

The Ford Foundation has also offered financial assistance to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya at Varanasi in the event of its undertaking a similar programme.

According to UGC sources, such programmes will greatly help in the preservation of the country's cultural heritage and make the manuscripts easily accessible to scholars in India and abroad.

The largest collection of manuscripts in India is with

Longer stay for Rohini

Trivandrum, (UNI) - India's Rohini-one satellite, put into a near-earth orbit on July 18 from the Sriharikota space centre on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh completed 100 days in space on October 25.

Dr. Vasant Gowarikar, Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) told UNI that the satellite had so far circled the earth nearly 1,500 times, completing one orbit every 97 minutes, and was still sending powerful signals.

He said all systems on board were functioning perfectly. Present indications were that the satellite, planned to last only three months, would remain in orbit for a year and a half.

Dr. Gowarikar said scientists of the Indian Space Research Organisation had just concluded analysis of the enormous data collected from the spectacular launching of the four-stage 17-tonne satellite launch vehicle SLV-3 which had shot Rohini into orbit. The analysis showed that all the major sub-systems and nearly 100,000 components had performed "almost with clock-like precision".

SLV-3 was fabricated at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre here.

He said the main objective of the SLV-3 project was to gain experience in the design, development and launching of vehicles capable of placing scientific and experimental satellites in near earth orbits.

The spectacular success in the endeavour had given a confidence thrust to the scientists, engineers and others involved in the project, he added.

The Indian Space Research Organisation's profile for 1980-90 already approved by the Union Cabinet, includes the design, fabrication and launching of augmented SLVs and Polar SLVs, Dr. Gowarikar said.

Work on second satellite

Bangalore, (UNI) - Work on the flight model of Bhaskara-Two, India's second earth observation satellite, has begun.

The first model to verify the integrated performance of the satellite is ready and going through final testing, Prof. U.R. Rao, Director of Satellite Centre of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), told UNI in an interview.

Bhaskara-Two is scheduled to be launched from a Soviet cosmodrome during the second half of next year.

Prof. Rao said Bhaskara-Two would have three microwave radiometer channels as against two in Bhaskara-One now in orbit. The addition of a new frequency at 31 CHZ would enable a more sensitive measurement of total water content in atmosphere.

Bhaskara-Two would be similar to its predecessor except for the additional radiometers.

He said Bhaskara-Two would have the same photographic resolution as Bhaskara-One. But future remote sensing satellites would give photographs with higher resolution. Some of the technology required for this had already gone into constructing the APPLE (Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment).

Prof. Rao said Bhaskara-One was doing fine and was sending ten pictures a day, with its cameras scanning about 100,000 sq. KM. The problem was to analyse and study the wealth of data being sent out daily by the satellite.

Foundation to aid Sanskrit

New Delhi, (UNI) - The study of Sanskrit, Indian classical language, has received a shot in the arm with the Ford Foundation's offer of a grant of 70,000 dollars to Mysore University for the survey, conservation and micro-filming of ancient Sanskrit manuscripts available in the country.

The offer has been cleared by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is now awaiting Government approval.

The Ford Foundation has also offered financial assistance to the Sampurnanand Sanskrit Viswavidyalaya at Varanasi in the event of its undertaking a similar programme.

According to UGC sources, such programmes will greatly help in the preservation of the country's cultural heritage and make the manuscripts easily accessible to scholars in India and abroad.

The largest collection of manuscripts in India is with the Oriental Research Institute (ORI) which is a constituent of Mysore University. The institute was founded in 1891 by the then Government of Mysore and is said to possess about 50,000 manuscripts of which 22,000 are on palm leaf. The bulk of the work is in Sanskrit.

A number of libraries and religious institutions in Karnataka State as well as private individuals have in their possession large collections of Sanskrit manuscripts which need to be surveyed and preserved.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

New Delhi, (UNI) - India has assisted 50 developing countries in setting up small industrial units.

Asian, African and Latin American countries have received Indian know-how in the formulation of their policies, techno-economic studies and feasibility survey reports for the development of small industries.

Yoga for children

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Education Ministry has decided to introduce yoga as a compulsory subject for all classes in the 520 Central Schools in the country from the current academic year.

A three-member committee has been set up, under the chairmanship of Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari, Director, Central Research Institute for yoga to appoint the 320 yoga teachers.

Swami Dhirendra Brahmachari told UNI today that he had already received more than 4000 applications for the posts in response to a recent newspaper advertisement.

He said the process for the appointment of yoga teachers was under way and all the teachers would be appointed within a fortnight.

The introduction of yoga in the Central Schools would be evaluated by experts at the end of the academic year. If found useful, the scheme would be extended to all schools in the country.

Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and some other states have already introduced yoga as a separate subject in their schools.

Expressing gratitude to the government for taking this decision, the Swami said it would help inculcate discipline among children and would promote physical and mental well-being of the youth.

"With the introduction of yoga in schools, I am sure India will be able to produce more talented sportsmen of international standard", Swami said.

The proposal to introduce yoga in schools and colleges was mooted some time in 1975. But with the change of the government at the centre, there was some slackening in taking a decision on the matter.

The central government's decision to place the program in Swami Dhirendra Bramachari's charge has come in for criticism from opposition parties who recall that the Shah Commission of Inquiry, which went into misuse of power during the emergency in 1975-77, had found him involved in irregular dealings, misuse of Delhi administration funds, civil aviation and custom rules. The Swami is a close associate of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her late son Sanjay Gandhi.

INDIA EVOLVES NEW STRAINS OF PIGEON PEA

New Delhi (UNI) - The Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) here has evolved new varieties of arhar - pigeon pea - which seem to hold the key to a much-awaited breakthrough in pulse production.

Some of these dwarf and short duration varieties, which are being tried out under the lab-to-land program, have a yield potential of 25 quintals per hectare, as against a maximum of 15 quintals which traditional varieties yield. The national average for arhar is no more than seven quintals per hectare.

India to process nuclear fuel

Hyderabad, (UNI) - Expansion of the Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC) set up by the Department of Atomic Energy here to process fuel for the nuclear power plants in the country is expected to be completed by the end of 1981 and would cost almost as much as the cost of a plant set up in 1973 -- Rs 150 million a spokesman for the NFC told UNI.

The expansion had become necessary as the first unit of the power plant at Kalpakkam is scheduled to be completed by 1981 and the second unit a year later and the Narora Nuclear Power Plant by 1985 end.

The NFC now supplies enriched uranium to the Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) in Maharashtra and natural uranium to the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) at Kota, the Madras Atomic Power Project (MAPP) at Kalpakkam and the Narora Atomic Power Project (NAPP) in Uttar Pradesh.

The expansion would more than double N.F.C's capacity for production of natural uranium, raising it from 100 tonnes a year to 210 tonnes.

A political decision is imminent on whether or not to continue the use of enriched uranium (for which the country has to depend on the United States). The N.F.C's plant for the processing of enriched uranium can be modified at a modest cost, in case the Government decides to switch over from enriched uranium to mixed oxide fuel at TAPS, the spokesman said.

Iraq construction to resume

From UNI Special Correspondent K.K.K. Kutty

Baghdad, (UNI) - Some of the Indian companies which suspended work on Iraqi projects following the outbreak of the Gulf war have taken steps to resume their construction activities.

Work on some of the projects being executed by Indian private and public sector companies was stopped last September-October because of the departure of several hundred Indian workers for home and the limited availability of construction material as a consequence of the war. Work on the others continues uninterrupted.

The Indian Protector of Emigrants has lifted the ban on workers being sent to Iraq and scores of workers have already returned here.

The situation relating to the activities of Indian companies here was reviewed by Indian Ambassador Peter Sinai at an informal meeting with the chief executives of the companies concerned on November 14.

Most of the executives reported that Iraqi authorities appreciated the manner in which theIndian companies had kept their construction activities going against heavy odds. Mr. Sinai and other senior officers of the embassy stressed the importance of resumption of work at those projects where activities had been at a standstill.

There were about 27,000 Indians in Iraq when the fighting broke out. They included 3,000 experts such as doctors, engineers, professors and 400 nurses, besides staff and workers of 46 companies.

Urdu poet dead

New Delhi, (UNI) - The death of Sahir Ludhianvi following a heart attack in North Bombay, removes from the Indian literary scene a gifted Urdu poet who also attained fame as a great lyricist. He was equally popular in Pakistan.

Sahir's ghazols expressed the frustration and anguish of refugees as well as their nostalgia for lost values. English, French, Persian, Arabic, Czech and Russian translations have spread his fame beyond the subcontinent.

Born into a Ludhiana family of big landlords in March 1921, Sahir rebelled against the feudal system and chose to lead a simple life.

Talkhian (1944), Sahir's first volume of poems, ran into 23 editions in Urdu and 12 in Hindi, besides a Punjabi version. Parchhaian (1956), a long poem on world peace, was translated into Hindi, Marathi, English and Arabic. A poem on Nehru has been inscribed at the foot of his statue at Karnal. During the 1971 war with Pakistan Sahir composed a marching song, which became so popular that several army posts were named after him. Taj Mahal, a tribute to the nameless artisans who died for the glory of Emperor Shahjahan, proved to be a favourite of Mushaira audiences.

In 1971, Sahir received the Padma Shri. Aao Ke Koi Khwab Bunain (1972) was honoured with the Soviet Land, Urdu Academy and Maharashtra State Literary Awards.

WORK BEGINS ON PORT DEVELOPMENT

Cochin, (UNI) - Work on the 40 million dollar Cochin Port development scheme has begun.

The integrated scheme envisages construction of an oil berth and a fertiliser berth in the Ernakulam Channel. The oil berth will be designed for berthing of 115,000 DWT tankers.

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

161 DALHOUSIE ST. OTTAWA, CANADA, K1N 7C3

Phone: 235-2554

Second Class Mail, Registration Number: 1896"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES

TORONTO: Manjula Das (Parakat) 633-7723

NEW DELHI: GEORGE MATHEW

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.

The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates:

CANADA AND U.S.A.
Six Months: $5.00

One Year: 8.00

Two Years: $14.00

OTHER COUNTRIES:

One year by Air Mail : $15.00

FIRST CLASS ONE YEAR

Canada $12.00 U.S.A. $13.00

MRS.GANDHI

The reports that come from India on the economic and political conditions prevailing in the country are not very encouraging. Economically the country seems to be having serious difficulties as it often had in the past. Inflation and unemployment continue to remain high. Industrial growth does not seem to gather rapid momentum.

Politically, with the passage of Preventive Detention Act (that permits imprisonment without trial for a specific period) Mrs. Gandhi has a potent weapon to use against her political opponents, if she so chooses. Some political observers are predicting that she might use this weapon in the near future and if necessary declare another emergency.

Without the staunch support based on the erratic judgement of a person such as her late son Sanjay , it is hard to believe that such an event is imminent. It seems more likely that Mrs.Gandhi will continue to close her eyes towards the deteriorating economic situation as long as she can without trying to do much about it. India is, even in the best of times an unmanageable country, a functioning anarchy and it is more likely that the economy will have to find its own level and direction without any firm decisions on the part of Mrs.Gandhi. Politically also it looks unlikely she is poised for any drastic or dramatic action at the present time.

The Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, opened the Setu Parvati Bayi Surgical Centre of Sri Chithra Tribunal Medical Centre at Trivandrum during her recent visit to Kerala.

Letters

Christians and temples

Please allow me to react again to the problem faced by the great singer, Jesudas (Canadian India Times of Nov. 3, 1980). My answer to the question would be an unequivocal "yes".

If a Hindu refuses him admittance to a temple simply because Jesudas was born and baptized as a Christian, he is not a Hindu in the real sense of the term. The oldest Hindu scripture, the Rig Veda, made a very positive statement in this regard when it stated, "Ekam Sadviprah Vahudha Vadanti". In this perspective Bhagawan, God, Jehova, Allah...are the same entity, and no matter how you call Him or worship Him, your spiritual vibration is reaching your creator. Hinduism is an evolutionary religion; that's why its essence is accommodation resulting in acceptance. Vivekananda made this point clear when he said that exclusion is the word that is not found in the dictionary of Hinduism. If exclusion is practised by some people, it is not religion. You can call it "Deshachar" or "Lokachar" which, in common language, would be "convention" or "custom" - not religion per se.

If some diehards think that Jesudas can't be allowed into a Hindu temple because it would mar the potence of their religion, they are neither following the dictates of their intellect nor ecclesiastical ethics. After all, God does not live in a temple, church, mosque or synagogue alone. Another great Keralite, Shankaracharya, gave the essence of his unqualified monism when he indicated that "everything - everywhere is nothing but the supreme reality". From that point of view Jesudas has every right to worship in a temple like any Hindu.

I believe, he is not going to the temple to defile it, but to do what is done in such premises. If God is everywhere, why do we go to such premises? Obviously it is done in accordance with the simple psychological "law of association". This theory has been very clearly explained in many religious books like the "Patanjali Sutra", Imitation of Christ", "The Pilgrim's Progress" and the "Geeta" - long before modern scientific psychology was born.

Besides, the essence of Indian culture is the exchange of ideas, acceptance of variety and enrichment through absorption. Tagore also pointed out, "Give and take, join and be joined, don't refuse in this great site of human pilgrimage - India." In this context Jesudas cannot be refused permission to worship in the temple.

In my previous letter I criticized the church for refusing to baptize his son. In the same vein I am critical of the Hindu stalwarts for denying Jesudas the privilege of worshipping in a temple.

Sampad Roy
Montreal.

Mahatma

In answer to Mr. Mukhopadhyay's reply to my letter on British exploitation in India, according to reports about the famine in Bengal in 1942, the number of victims was 2,000,000 and not 6,000,000 - bad enough at all events, in fact, a holocaust, but a vast difference in numbers!

As regards to the abolition of suttee, I'm afraid I was not aware of the help given by Raja Rammohon Roy, nor did I ever hear of such a person until I read Mr. Mukhopadhyay's letter. Sorry.

As regards Mahatma Gandhi, credit must go to both Earl and Countess Mountbatten, who sought the friendship of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, smoothing the way towards the independence of India. Unlike previous viceroys, who tended to be somewhat aloof from the people of India, the Mountbattens moved among them which endeared them to the people, much to the disapproval of the more "stuffed shirt" members of the British community in India. The Mountbattens were realists, and came to terms with Asian Nationalism, realizing that the days of colonialism in Asia were over for good. On the other hand, the Mountbattens did not get on too well with Mohammed Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan. He was an awkward customer to deal with, and was determined to have his Pakistan at all costs.

Yet perhaps we may not be too hard on Mr. Jinnah, who felt the Congress Party was a Hindu body. In 1932, when the British Government offered a separate electorate to the Harijans, the so-called "untouchables", much to the delight of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the true champion of the Harijans, and himself a Harijan, Mahatma Gandhi underwent a fast unto death, much to the chagrin of Mr. Nehru. Despite the abominable treatment meted out to the Harijans by caste Hindus, the Mahatma would not hear of them kept out of the fabric of Hinduism, and caste, for the Mahatma, was an essential part of Hinduism. Dr. Ambedkar gave in to pressure, provided that the Harijans got a proportionate number of seats allotted to Hindus, and also that they be granted access to lands wells and temples from which they had been barred. These concessions were granted, but they did not last very long, so the Mahatma's fast had been a waste of time! Although he was a very prominent figure in Indian, especially Congress politics, I would not go so far as to say that the Mahatma was the father of his nation. I am inclined to think that either Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, or his father, Motilal Nehru was the father of modern India. The above-mentioned fast of the Mahatma may well have persuaded Mr. Jinnah to quit the Congress Party and establish his Moslem League and their demand for Pakistan.

It is, of course, a great pity that India had to be split up into two nations (now three, after the creation of Bangla Desh). It is perhaps a mistake to split a nation on grounds of race and religion; perhaps the setting up of autonomous regions within a nation was the best solution.

Richard D. Corrance,
Victoria, B.C.

World cup in Bombay

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Fifth World-Cup Hockey Championships to be held at Bombay from December 29, 1981 to January 12, 1982 has been cleared by the Indian Government.

A letter addressed by the Union Education Ministry to the Secretary of the Indian Hockey Federation (IHF) has said that the approval has been given for inviting Pakistan, Holland, West Germany, Australia, Spain, England, New Zealand, Malaysia, Argentina, Canada and Kenya for the championships.

The Ministry has also given its assent to the visit of two top officials of the Federation Internationale De Hockey (FIH), two technical delegates, 16 to 18 umpires, (of whom two to four will be from India), 14 to 16 judges (of whom at least four will be from India), and ten members of the Jury of Appeal.

Mrs. Gan... rosy pic...

By George Mathew

New Delhi: If one has to take Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her word, the nation is moving forward with a "clear direction", decisions are faster than before, production is picking up, inflation rate is coming down, law and order situation is improving, price rise is being checked, in spite of communal tensions in some parts of the country, there was peace everywhere during the Dessera and Id festivals. The nations prestige abroad has improved.

"But we must remember how the situation had deteriorated before my government took over, whether in the country or even in the international sphere. There was the galloping fuel crisis, the cold war, the reversal of detente, arms build-up, militarisation in our neighbourhood, big power confrontation, inflation, the slowing of the dialogue between the South and North and restrictive trade barriers. All these remain the legacy of the past," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing her first ever press conference last month (October) after she returned to power in January last. In fact she was addressing the national press after a gap of more than five years.

Mrs. Gandhi's disappointment with the performance of the press is well known. She seems to have been persuaded by her ministers and officials to meet the press.

However, she made her resentment known when she said in her opening statement itself that: "I must say I am rather astonished that some people insist on using words like "drift" or "non-performance" with regard to my government. Perhaps it is wishful thinking on the part of these people or may be just a case of non-seeing press commentators."

She also angrily reacted to the reference in newspapers about her ministers as lack-lustre and defended their performance and went to the extent of asking "what was the brilliance of the previous ministers in the Janata Government."

The newsmen who crowded the renovated Vigyan Bhavan were disappointed that they did not get a good copy since Mrs. Gandhi did not say anything new. Mrs. Gandhi was happy, as she remarked at the close of the press conference, that it was the "mildest (press) I have faced." Obviously she expected a fiery press conference.

She answered a wide range of questions on national and international matters at ease and in good humour. She gave the impression that if God is in heaven and she is the Prime Minister she can be trusted to tackle the country's problem effectively. Her strength seems to be the failure of the Janata and Lok Dal governments of the past. Her hope and confidence rests on the fact that her party has no alternative leadership and the

Mrs. Gandhi paints a rosy picture

By George Mathew

New Delhi. If one has to take Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her word, the nation is moving forward with a "clear direction", decisions are faster than before, production is picking up, inflation rate is coming down, law and order situation is improving, price rise is being checked, in spite of communal tensions in some parts of the country, there was peace everywhere during the Dessera and Id festivals. The nations prestige abroad has improved.

"But we must remember how the situation had deteriorated before my government took over, whether in the country or even in the international sphere. There was the galloping fuel crisis, the cold war, the reversal of detente, arms build up, militarisation in our neighbourhood, big power confrontation, inflation, the slowing of the dialogue between the South and North and restrictive trade barriers. All these remain the legacy of the past," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi was addressing her first ever press conference last month (October) after she returned to power in January last. In fact she was addressing the national press after a gap of more than five years.

Mrs. Gandhi's disappointment with the performance of the press is well known. She seems to have been persuaded by her ministers and officials to meet the press.

However, she made her resentment known when she said in her opening statement itself that: "I must say I am rather astonished that some people insist on using words like "drift" or "non-performance" with regard to my government. Perhaps it is wishful thinking on the part of these people or may be just a case of non-seeing press commentators."

She also angrily reacted to the reference in newspapers about her ministers as lack-lustre and defended their performance and went to the extent of asking "what was the brilliance of the previous ministers in the Janata Government."

The newsmen who crowded the renovated Vigyan Bhavan were disappointed that they did not get a good copy since Mrs. Gandhi did not say anything new. Mrs. Gandhi was happy, as she remarked at the close of the press conference, that it was the "mildest (press) I have faced." Obviously she expected a fiery press conference.

She answered a wide range of questions on national and international matters at ease and in good humour. She gave the impression that if God is in heaven and she is the Prime Minister she can be trusted to tackle the country's problem effectively. Her strength seems to be the failure of the Janata and Lok Dal governments of the past. Her hope and confidence rests on the fact that her party has no alternative leadership and the nation has no alternative party. The shattered Opposition cannot be resurrected in the immediate future.

Mrs. Gandhi said: "The Administration is recovering fast from the trauma into which it had settled during the Janata Party and the Lok Dal governments. Today the direction is clear. The plan has been finalised in record time with the biggest ever allocation of funds with right priorities and very clear priorities.

"Production in agriculture and industry has increased. The index of industrial production is steadily going up since April. Decisions have been taken much faster than at any time before to improve production, distribution and on investment. The licencing has been doubled because of the simplification of procedures.

"The Janata Party's and Lok Dal's failure to make forward investments had led to a rundown condition of the infrastructure. This has now naturally improved a great deal.

"The law and order is slightly better, though far from satisfactory. There has been peace all around and especially in Delhi it was a very impressive Id prayer.

"An item that has largely missed our press is the remarkable work that was done and the success we achieved in dealing with one of the most severe drought that this country has ever faced... The entire responsibility of it was borne by the Centre.

"I am so acutely aware that some prices are high and the main culprits are sugar, gur, petroleum and its products... Our food and agricultural production is good. Coal and power have shown improvement. In industry the legacy of the Janata Party was a significant decline in steel, cement and coal. Now there has been a pick-up in industrial production.

"There is no doubt that in international prestige there has been a notable change and it is nonsense to speak of isolation. By the way, we are not trying for isolation. If we take the right decision, there is nothing wrong in being isolated and there is nothing right in going along with those who are taking a wrong decision and who are going in the wrong direction... We shall always have to do, we have done and we shall continue to do, what we consider is right and is in the nation's interest and in the interest of the world peace. Perceptions and policies have always differed and they are bound to differ. We try to take a far-sighted global perspective in all that we do. Our voice is for sanity and peace and for human progress in a system of new economic order. India's position is well recognised."

After her opening statement came questions, the first being on communal incidents. "There was a pattern in the simultaneous incidents" and "we have to meet such a situation politically and socially," she said. She found foreign interference in these incidents as part of the efforts to "destabilise the South East Asia region."

Asked about the Presidential system of government for India, she quoted Winston Churchill who said "democracy is a fragile form of government, with none better in the field" and added that every system has its own problems.

On Pakistan President Zia's recent statements in international forums raising the Kashmir question, Mrs. Gandhi said he was violating the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit. She however thought the views of Mr. Zia and that of the people of Pakistan on the subject were not the same.

Mrs. Gandhi did not visualise any positive development immediately to end the Iran-Iraq conflict. She did not agree with a suggestion the tension began with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. There was much Western involvement in the Indian Ocean and the region, she added.

Asked whether the recent supply of enriched uranium by the USA would improve India's relations with that country, the prime minister said India had tried, and continues to try, to improve its relations with the USA and be friendly with that country. India's effort is determined by an overall context and is not merely contingent upon supply or otherwise of enriched uranium.

About withdrawing the political rights of the former Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, Mrs. Bandaranaike, Mrs. Gandhi said "it was very bad."

Mrs. Gandhi defended the taking over of Maruti (the small car project of her late son Sanjay Gandhi) by the government by an ordinance and said that the company had more assets than liabilities and it could be used for national good. She did not know what would be manufactured there, "perhaps some kind of automobiles," she quipped.

A foreign correspondent wanted to know whether there was a proposal to place the future of the country in the hands of her son, Rajiv Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi replied that the proposal was that "he should come and help me. This did not mean that he would handle the future of the country."

About the reports that Rajiv was not fit for the job, Mrs. Gandhi said that "whether he is capable or not could be proved only when he takes up the job."

(A fortnight ago Mrs. Gandhi said in Bombay that Rajiv was not entering politics. In todays statement she seems to have left the option open.)

Judging from her performance at the press conference one could infer that she was aware of the magnitude of the problems that are facing the country although she did not acknowledge it so loudly. She seemed to suggest that such problems are there throughout the world. She did not exaggerate her governments achievements in the past ten months. Nor did she set any date line for achieving the promises made in her election manifesto. She kept their critics at bay with the horror stories of the previous governments and promised to do what is best possible under the circumstances.

The India puzzle

By M.G.G. Pillai

India's apparent foreign-policy objective in the strategic subcontinent is to prevent a play for power among the superpowers - the Soviet Union, the U.S. and China - from erupting on its own turf. Its strategy is to cajole and neutralize the superpowers' influence in the area but to always remain the dominant power itself.

Indian links to the Soviets - the Indo-Soviet friendship treaty was signed in 1971 - are, officially at least, just a move to counterbalance the growing U.S. and Chinese interests in Pakistan. It fears Western powers will arm Pakistan to the extent of posing a military threat, and it is nervous about the growing dominance in world affairs of its longtime adversary, China.

But while India's pre-eminence in the region is not questioned by its neighbors, at least privately, what worries countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, is that New Delhi's strategy may backfire.

Officials in these countries are anxious that the Soviet connection could be a harbinger of things to come - a move destined to ensure the super-powers will indeed take up menacing positions in the area. Preoccupied with the moves of the major pieces in the giant chess game, India is in danger of souring relations with the pawns.

"It wants to be recognized as a big power," says one Southeast Asian foreign minister," "and it is this aspect of its policy that irritates us small nations."

Indians counter such criticism by saying smaller nations in the area don't give India its due as a powerful nation.

"They must stop taking us for granted," an Indian official argues. "India will not allow itself to be made the whipping boy unnecessarily."

Still, all is not well geopolitically for India. Its clout with smaller nations is diminishing even while its ties with the big powers - including the U.S.S.R. - are under strain.

Its commitment to the nonaligned movement is murky - even though it was Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's father, who helped to found the movement.

And though Indian officials argue otherwise, its leadership among nonaligned nations has waned as its relationship with Moscow has warmed.

The reasoning of officials in the foreign ministries of India's neighbors throws light on its regional view.

India, so the argument goes, was miffed by being regarded in the "enemy" camp by then U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. And as the U.S. kept a cool distance, India moved to nonalignment.

Meanwhile, constant U.S. support for Pakistan, which not only joined such U.S.-backed military pacts as the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and the Central Treaty Organization (both now defunct), but also received massive infusions of American military aid, heightened India's feeling of U.S. hostility. Enormous amounts of food aid flowing to India from the U.S. were all but ignored.

Closer ties with Moscow came when the Indians realized they could no longer rely on U.S. help to become a dominant power in the region - not with the heavy U.S. hand in Pakistan and cozier U.S.-Chinese relations.

Predictably, ties with the U.S.S.R. were seen as involving India in the Soviet camp, although Indian officials deny this.

"India will take any measures it deems necessary in the light of its own self-interest," snorts an Indian spokesman. "And we deemed the time ripe for links with the Soviet Union."

But Soviet-Indian relations are on bumpy terrain, too. While Indian officials do not see the Soviet moves in Afghanistan as part of any global posturing on Moscow's part, New Delhi has nonetheless been taken aback by the invasion. And there have been signs of strain in the relationship over the affair, culminating in a somewhat critical account given by Narasimha Rao, the foreign minister, to parliament after a recent visit to Moscow.

But this by no means would result in a major break between the two. New Delhi publicly interprets the Afghanistan move as a Soviet attempt to neutralize the presence of other major superpowers in the region.

At the same time, India is keen to point out that its largest trading partner is the U.S. - even though its political relations with Washington are strictly formal, and increasingly edgy, particularly over the Indian response to the Afghanistan invasion. The U.S. has clamped on import taxes to Indian goods and dickered with aid commitments.

One of New Delhi's uneasier relationships is with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Asean). Remembering India's cool reception to their overtures in the late 1960s, many Asean officials claim India's current interest in the group stems only from the attention

(Continued on Page 6)

Book reviews

My Guru

By Francis Assisi

MY GURU AND HIS DISCIPLE by Christopher Isherwood. 338pp. Hb. Farrar Straus Giroux 1980. $12.95

There is something profoundly noble in pursuing the discovery of oneself, unashamedly and without pretense, in a major personal document such as 'My Guru and His Disciple'. The Guru is Swami Prabhavananda of the Vedanta Society in Los Angeles; the disciple, Christopher Isherwood, writer, humanist, pacifist, and an avowed lifelong homosexual.

In 1939, with the call to arms ringing in world capitals, Britain was no safe haven for a pacifist whose German homosexual companion has just been conscripted into the Nazi army. With 'an emptiness inside myself' and an insecurity over the 'lack of values', Isherwood followed the trail of two other eminent British expatriates who had immigrated to the U.S. and settled in the Los Angeles area. Working as a film writer and novelist, Isherwood regarded the southern California metropolis as the artistic and intellectual capital of the world due largely to the confluence of such notables as Mann, Stravinsky, Brecht, and Schoenberg.

It was Gerald Heard who first introduced Isherwood to Prabhavananda. Immediately there developed a bond as that between a father and his son. Swami Prabhavananda, the former Abanindra Nath Ghosh, of the Ramakrishna Mission from Belur Math becomes his spiritual mentor and friend for well over thirty years. Christopher Isherwood writes: 'I first met the Hindu Monk called Swami Prabhavananda in 1939, soon after I settled in Los Angeles. I last saw him in 1976, only a short while before he died. Throughout that period, as his often backsliding disciple but always devoted friend, I observed him lovingly but critically. Thus I quickly became convinced that he was neither a charlatan nor a lunatic, and then, much more slowly, became aware of a Presence within him which was altogether other than his usually charming, sometimes cantankerous, sometimes absurd Bengali self'.

All this is hindsight. At the time however, Isherwood felt that 'all this oriental stuff was distasteful in the extreme. However my distaste was quite different from the distaste I felt for the Christians. The Christians I saw as sour life-haters and sex-forbidders, hypocritically denying their rabid secret lusts. The Hindus I saw as stridently emotional mystery mongers whose mumbo jumbo was ridiculous rather than sinister'. He regretted that intellectuals like Huxley and Heard could be 'impressed by such nonsense and be led astray by their emotions'.

The book is 'my one-sided, highly subjective story of our Guru-disciple relationship' writes Isherwood candidly. The relationship started with a testing question that the future disciple put to the guru apologetically. Is it possible to lead a spiritual life as long as one was having a sexual relationship with a young man? asked Isherwood. The swami answered "you must try to see him as the young lord Krishna".

From then on the book provides a scrupulously honest portrait of Swami Prabhavananda, the inheritor of the Ramakrishna-Vivekanada mantle in the West. It is biography and autobiography conveyed through a continuum using the techniques of fiction. It is a coming together of Isherwood the novelist with Christopher the autobiographer and biographer. Like an earlier autobiographical work 'Christopher and His Kind', Isherwood draws heavily on personal documents; such as the diary recording his involvement with Vedanta, his meetings with the swami, his initial attraction to the Ramakrishna monastic order, and his final realization that it was not as a monk that he could most truly live but as a writer. With Prabhavananda, Isherwood went on to translate the Bhagacad Gita, Patanjali's Yoga Sutras, and Shankara's Vivekachudamani, in his brisk polished style. Finally in his "Ramakrishna and His Disciples' we are made aware that it is the definitive biography of a realized soul.

Despite the candor, despite the ruminative commentaries interspersed with his terse diary jottings, one gets only an imprecise picture of Isherwoods spiritual quest. His language lacks descriptive and analytical persuasion - something that was abundantly present in the self-seeking probings of a Dag Hammarskjold or a Thomas Merton. The intensity of imaginative and emotional details sometimes hit their mark, especially when they testify to a darkly existential tone: 'I hate this world, this dream, this horrible nightmare, with its churches and chicaneries, its fair faces and false hearts'.

There is no phoniness in all of this; absolutely none. Only the quest for that all-consuming peace, only the vision of a man come face to face with his own truth and is not unnerved by it. Vedanta provided Isherwood not with the light and dark rhetoric of morality but the metaphysical context for which he craved at a time when he was charged with an internal emptiness.

Throughout he lays bare the faults and foibles of his guru, and of himself. And yet he is able to keep the perspective of the guru as teacher, as mentor, as friend and as confidante. Some of Isherwood's diary jottings are quite funny: 'This weekend...we had puja and there's nothing like a good puja for stirring up lust'. Another one reads: 'Sat in the temple while he and several of the holy women who live at the Center finished their evening rites. The bottoms of the women were enormous, as they bowed down to adore. Couldn't concentrate on nothing else'.

Finally at age 75 the humility of it all is strikingly evident in his closing paragraph: 'Meanwhile my life is still beautiful to me - beautiful because of Don, because of the enduring fascination of my efforts to describe my life experience in my writing, because of my interest in the various predicaments of my fellow travellers on this journey. How I wish I were able to reassure them that all is ultimately well-particularly those who are quite certain that it isn't; that life is meaningless and unjust! I can't reassure them because I can't speak with the absolute authority of a knower. All I can offer them is this book, which I have written about matters I only partially understand, in the hope that it may somehow, to some readers, reveal glimpses of inner truth which remain hidden from its author'.

Isherwood has not been alone among western intellectuals in finding Vedanta an attractive route to self discovery. For a British creative intellect disenchanted with Christianity, the vedantic milieu of Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, of Brahmananda and Prabhavananda came to a timely rescue. Isherwood's book is a celebration of one man, the guru-swami Prabhavananda. And if one surveys what has transpired in the west during the 60's and 70's, Christopher Isherwood merely appears to be in the vanguard of that 20th century movement towards a synthesis of Eastern transcendence with Western scientific humanism, through an acceptance of Hinduisms most elegant and sustaining intellectual premise.

There is a Reason

By Dr K S Scaria
Vantage Press Inc, 516 West 34th St., New York

Books of an autobiographical nature of people of Indian origin in N. America are very few. The book being reviewed here is perhaps one of the first such works.

The book tells a pathetic and moving story of how an Indian Scientist who, migrated to the U.S. in his early forties, even before he had enough time to settle down comfortably with his wife and two children became a paraplegic as a result of a "simple" medical test involving an X-ray of the kidneys.

The first few chapters narrate the childhood of the author, the hardships endured by the family during the times of the political upheaval caused by the Indian Independence movement. Many of the early experiences of Dr. Scaria will awaken nostalgic sentiments in the minds of readers who grew up in that part of India.

The most brave and vigerous fight put up by the scientist from his wheelchair in taking the doctors involved to court, somewhat successfully is quite remarkable. Dr. Scaria's valiant effort to get used to his total disability in the face of heavy family responsibilities, his unfailing faith in God in the total darkness of his adversity, deserve unstinted praise and admiration bordering adoration.

The book will be an excellent gift to one who has suffered a recent disability or to one who has been repeatedly discouraged by a string of misfortunes.

John Samuel.

India Puzzle

(Continued from Page 5)

it is receiving from the West and China. India rejects this view.

For its part, Asean patience was frayed when, having condemned Vietnam's continued presence in Kampuchea, India recognized the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime there.

Meanwhile, India has had to do some patching of relations with the all-important Middle East, which not only provides Indians with oil, but with huge business opportunities. So busy was India in the 1950s and 1960s with the nonaligned movement, and later with its ties with the superpowers, that it played down Africa, Asia and perhaps most dangerously, the Middle East.

After the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, which led to the oil embargo and quadrupling oil prices, India scrambled to repair its ties with the Arabs. But by switching support to the Shah of Iran in his waning days, it stumbled, losing its price advantage on Iranian oil. Now, before the current Iraqi-Iranian fighting at least, it was back as an important supplier to an Iran pinched by the Western boycott.

The joint ventures it has had with countries in both areas, barring a few significant efforts, have all been failures.

But it remains Pakistan that dominates the Indian view of regional politics. While India's nuclear bomb test gave it an edge, Pakistan's response in beefing up plans for its own nuclear capability has unleashed much nervous talk in New Delhi. Though officially denying it has plans for a nuclear bomb, Pakistan has been quietly moving toward it, with financing reportedly coming from Libya and Iraq - and Indians know it.

It's becoming increasingly clear that the Indian hope of an area free of big-power rivalry in the subcontinent will not work. A higher Russian profile in India has caused the U.S. to boost links with Pakistan - particularly this year. Indian officials allege China has been behind the worsening of ties between India and Bangladesh.

And India's close links with Moscow are encouraging Peking to forge friendship with Pakistan.

The Prime Minister Indira Gandhi signing the book "Eternal India" written by her. She only wrote the passages while relaxing at a health resort in 1978 when she was not in power. She received Rs 5000 and has no further claim on the book.

Sen... mul...

DEBATES OF THE SENATE

The Constitution

Motion to Appoint Special Joint Committee - Debate Continued

Moreover, where a province confers a particular public right upon a language group, it would be appropriate for the federal government to provide a measure of financial assistance. By doing so, it would help the provinces to provide a valuable public service to a group of citizens.

It is gratifying to know that since this report the federal government has been providing financial grants to provinces which have introduced German, Ukrainian, Polish, Hebrew and other languages in the public school system, even without a provision in the Constitution.

That being the case, it could have been expected that the constitution of the proposed resolution now being considered would give some kind of recognition to the non-Anglo-Celtic, non-French languages. Alas, one would have to look in vain. Instead, there is a "beating about the bush" or, more aptly described, "nothing" clause. I quote clause 22:

Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

We are to be grateful for small mercies.

The joint parliamentary committee in 1972 stated that the preamble of the new Constitution should recognize Canada as a bilingual and multicultural country. Although English and French should be recognized officially, there should be no official culture in Canada. The committee made the following statement in this regard:

One of the deepest aspects of our national character has been its cultural tolerance towards minority groups. Canadians do not feel the need to impose a common culture nor to divorce people from their cultural roots. All democracies allow their citizens freedom under law, but many do not go so far as to allow cultural freedom. Canada must continue to do so, but more consciously and more effectively.

Now let us look at the proposed resolution. One will look in vain and will not even find the word "culture" in the whole document. I suppose that this must be logical for the government, as there is no reference in the document to the people of Canada or to the Canadian nation.

If we cannot look to the Canadian Constitution of 1980 to find the reflection of the Canadian reality, we can look at the actions of the

Senator upholds multiculturalism

DEBATES OF THE SENATE

The Constitution

Motion to Appoint Special Joint Committee - Debate Continued

Moreover, where a province confers a particular public right upon a language group, it would be appropriate for the federal government to provide a measure of financial assistance. By doing so, it would help the provinces to provide a valuable public service to a group of citizens.

It is gratifying to know that since this report the federal government has been providing financial grants to provinces which have introduced German, Ukrainian, Polish, Hebrew and other languages in the public school system, even without a provision in the Constitution.

That being the case, it could have been expected that the constitution of the proposed resolution now being considered would give some kind of recognition to the non-Anglo-Celtic, non-French languages. Alas, one would have to look in vain. Instead, there is a "beating about the bush" or, more aptly described, "nothing" clause. I quote clause 22:

Nothing in sections 16 to 20 abrogates or derogates from any legal or customary right or privilege acquired or enjoyed either before or after the coming into force of this Charter with respect to any language that is not English or French.

We are to be grateful for small mercies.

The joint parliamentary committee in 1972 stated that the preamble of the new Constitution should recognize Canada as a bilingual and multicultural country. Although English and French should be recognized officially, there should be no official culture in Canada. The committee made the following statement in this regard:

One of the deepest aspects of our national character has been its cultural tolerance towards minority groups. Canadians do not feel the need to impose a common culture nor to divorce people from their cultural roots. All democracies allow their citizens freedom under law, but many do not go so far as to allow cultural freedom. Canada must continue to do so, but more consciously and more effectively.

Now let us look at the proposed resolution. One will look in vain and will not even find the word "culture" in the whole document. I suppose that this must be logical for the government, as there is no reference in the document to the people of Canada or to the Canadian nation.

If we cannot look to the Canadian Constitution of 1980 to find the reflection of the Canadian reality, we can look at the actions of the Trudeau government. In response to Book IV of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, of which Senator Frith was a notable member, and to announcements of a policy of multiculturalism by the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta, Prime Minister Trudeau announced a federal policy of multiculturalism on October 8, 1971, in the House of Commons, which received the endorsement of all parties.

After the fall election of 1972, Trudeau's minority government, sensing the mood of the country, established in November a Ministry of State responsible for Multiculturalism of which Dr. Stanley Haidasz, now Senator Stanley Haidasz, became the first minister. This ministry, now headed by the Honourable Jim Fleming, has been active to the present day. Its annual budget of some $10 million made it possible to expand a variety of programs in the multicultural field, including assistance to provinces to implement courses in ethnic languages with the public school system.

In May 1975 the Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism was appointed, consisting of approximately 100 members representing most of the ethnocultural groups. This advisory body holds annual conferences and publishes reports for the consideration of the Minister of Multiculturalism. For several years, Senator Peter Bosa, ably chaired this council. Today the C.C.C.M. chairman is Mr. Lawrence Decore, an Edmonton lawyer.

In the meantime, most of the provinces have adopted a policy of multiculturalism and many have established ministries responsible for cultural and multicultural activities. Some of the provinces have included language courses in German, Ukrainian, Italian, Polish, Hebrew and other non-official languages in the curricula of the public schools, primary and secondary, with some financial support from the federal government.

Multiculturalism, based on the preservation and perpetuation of the languages and cultures of various ethnic groups, to be shared by all Canadians, is a living fact of Canadian life. It is steadily gaining momentum. For the sake of harmony and unity, this reality of Canadian society must be recognized in the new Canadian Constitution. The Special Joint Committee on the Constitution of Canada must seriously study the report of the joint parliamentary committee of 1972. If its wants to gauge public opinion properly, this special committee will not be able to meet the deadline of December 9 but must continue its work for at least four months. It must have a mandate to carry out substantial amendments, otherwise it can be expected that there will be trouble throughout the country.

Regardless of how we identify Canada, whether in terms of geography, governmental institutions, natural resources or human resources, such as ethnic and cultural communities, these are not enough. A state is constituted paramountly by the collective will of the people to live, work and sacrifice together for the common good. If this will falters, then inevitably the national falls. We know from history and experience that the common strain binding Canadians together is a pervading goodwill towards persons and peoples other than their own, and their love of this great land.

In the words of the report of 1972, "a modern Constitution for Canada is ultimately a restatement of our faith in ourselves and our country." Our faith in freedom and democracy, truth and justice, equality and brotherhood and co-operation and peace has been the strength that has maintained Canadian unity, which has produced progress, prosperity and general happiness for Canadian citizens. This faith and work has built a great and dynamic Canadian nation.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Jain Society of Metropolitan Washington will perform "Snatra Pooja" at 2:30 P.M. on Sunday, December 14, 1980 at the Maryvale Elementary School in Rockville, Maryland. For details, please contact Dr. Manoj Dharamsi, President, at (703) 620-9857 or Kanu Doshi, Secretary, at (301) 972-2272.

Children's night

Ottawa: Children's Night - 1980 was celebrated here on November 15 and 16. Fourteen ethnic groups participated in this year's program, a 100 per cent increase from last year's number. To accommodate the different groups this year's program was a two-day event.

True to the theme, all the performers were children. In all about 400 children dressed in their ethnic costumes participated by singing and dancing, showing off their expertise in, and demonstrating their commitment to, the cultural heritage brought to this country by their ancestors.

Generally, the program went very well with perfect timing, and efficient stage management. The participants and the organisers deserve to be congratulated for the successful function. It is no secret the tremendous amount of work that goes into arranging such an event. The proceeds, about $1500, was donated to the Ontario Society for Crippled Children. (Last year's proceeds went into the Vietnamese Refugee Settlement Fund in the Ottawa area). It was a smart move on the organisers' part to have Ron Wilson of CBC as the emcee.

The spirit behind the project and credit for its success belong to Dr. Satya Bhatnagar, its co-ordinator.

The response to this project, judging by the size of the audience and the amount collected, is not very exciting. However, it is impossible to put a price on the goodwill that was created among the different groups that came together on a common stage for a common cause.

Dr. Bhatnagar said plans for next year's program are already being discussed and he has received several encouraging calls. He is confident that more groups will be participating next year. A very ambitious project to raise $25,000 through voluntary donations and Children's Night - 1981 is in the making. The Children's Aid Society of Ottawa-Carleton has identified a project - efforts to prevent family breakdowns - which surely is a positive step and is worthy of full support.

Learn French

A French language and orientation programme is offered for immigrant parents with preschool children at the Ottawa West Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St.

A free babysitting service is provided for preschool children of parents enrolled in the programme.

For more information: Ministry of Culture & Recreation 566-3725 Continuing Education, Ottawa Board of Education 568-2325.

Contest

The Federation of Indian Associations will hold the Fourth Annual Folk Dance and Folk Music contest at the Republic of India Day Celebrations in January, 1981. As in previous years, the First prize is $250 and an honorary plaque from the Federation and the second prize is $150 in both categories.

For rules and regulations, and other information, please call: Mr. Ram Gadhvi at (201) 779-0851.

Residents of Ottawa

HELP US TO HELP YOU!

Let us know how useful or helpful the Municipal Handbook Ottawa 79-80 was to you!

Please send your answers to:

Information Unit
Ottawa City Hall
111 Sussex Drive
Ottawa K1N 5A1

1. Do you recognize this publication?
Yes ☐ No ☐
2. Do you find it helpful?
Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Did the handbook reduce your telephone calls?
Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Would you like a handbook?
Yes ☐ No ☐
5. If no, suggest an alternative

Your address: _____

Your ward: _____

OTTAWA 79 80

DIRECTORY OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

OTTAWA CITY HALL - HOTEL DE VILLE

FILMS

PHIR WAHI RAAT

Directed by Danny Denzongpa, Produced by N N Sippy

Every actor aspires to become a director one day. Direction gives the person entire control of the film. An actor does contribute to a film, through his talent, experience and sensibility but it is the director who makes or unmakes a film. Many actors, in the recent past, have taken to direction. Raj Kapoor, Dev Anand and Vijay Anand belong to the old guard who have also taken to direction. Dilip Kumar is said to direct the films he works in. The second rung of actor-directors are Feroz Khan and Sanjay Khan, among others. Asrani and Danny are the two Pune Film Institute Alumni (acting course) who while making a career for themselves in acting have taken to direction also. The other name that comes to mind is that of Subhash Ghai, a product of Pune Film Institute, who failed to make the grade as actor and later took to direction and screenplay writing with great success. A few other students of the Pune Institute made their debuts as directors but as their films could not create any splash - Mani Kaul and Kumar Shahani - they are lying low. The latter category are in the New Wave cinema while Asrani and Danny are in the commercial sector.

Phir Wahi Raat is Danny's first directorial venture. He has chosen a very tricky subject - mystery and horror film - which in majority of cases is the cinematographer's film, and to a certain extent the technical department's. **Phir Wahi Raat** has a strange plot - hallucinations of a college girl who sees the devilish figure of a woman approaching her with outstretched hands and clawed fingers or moving away from her through mysterious doorways. As a young girl, she was a witness to the cruel strangulation of her mother and the uncanny, weird figure of the killer haunts her. A psychiatrist decides to get her rid of her hallucinations and takes her to the place where her mother was strangulated. Here much more mysterious things happen which make the plot complex. If at the end a filmgoer remains puzzled about who killed whom, may be the film-makers wanted it that way.

Eerie surroundings create an atmosphere of horror. Screams and musical effects add their own share to horror.

In spite of all this, Danny and his unit cannot compete with the Ramsay Brothers who specialize in horror films. Their films may be incoherent in narration, but the horror they create through simple effects and ordinary situations is more Hitchcock-like.

In a horror film, acting is of secondary importance. Rajesh Khanna is not the youthful, slim Rajesh Khanna of the late sixties and early seventies. Here he is too fat to excite any teenager even with his pet mannerism. Kim has a slim presence but she is stiff. It will take a few more pictures for her to become free like Aruna Irani who challenges the camera to catch her wrong. Shashikala is given a weird get-up to look like a witch. Danny himself makes an appearance in the second half to play the mysterious man who engineers the killing of his "wife" and is later involved in a gun-battle with Rajesh Khanna and the police.

Sudershan Naag's camera-work is of eerie class, its contribution in making **Phir Wahi Raat** a horror film being the maximum. Dhruv Chatterji's story and screenplay have an in-built mystery in them. A Hindi horror film has to be a musical film too, there are six songs in **Phir Wahi Raat**, which are too many.

Two continuity flaws, there may be more, are noticeable: Jagdeep's moustaches when he lands himself in jail and Danny walking away with the wrong stick at the police station.

KISMAT

Directed by Bisham Kohli

Under whatever circumstances she is forced into the oldest profession of the world, every fallen angel wants to be rehabilitated in society. Outwardly, she may love the life of entertaining customers, the mainstay of her profession, but inwardly she hates it. Scores of film-makers in India, both in the commercial and art sectors, have touched on this problem, some on the surface, others in depth. In majority of such films, it is the nautch girl who is faced with the dilemma-whether or not to quit the profession having taken a fancy to or fallen in love with a respectable gentleman.

Having a nautch girl as the central female lead has its advantages: the film is a musical, interspersed with drama and sensuality. A nautch girl (Ranjeeta) is rescued by a taxi driver (Mithun Chakravorty) from the clutches of bad elements. The girl, knowing her station in life, discourages him from making advances till he discovers the truth about her. After a few dramatic confrontations, he marries her. More hurdles have to be overcome before she is acceptable to the family and they live happily ever after...

Ranjeeta may not be as good a danseuse as Hema Malini, Asha Parekh or Padma, but she tries her best to put zest in her role and succeeds. Mithun Chakravarty, who won the best actor award in the National Film Awards for his role of a tribal youngman in **Mrigaya**, has the advantage of height with him plus good physique.

LOOTMAAR

Produced and directed by Dev Anand

Since the phenomenal success of **Sholay**, big-budget, action-packed drama has become the craze. With the film-makers it has become a safe bet - the recent two instances being **Qurbani** and **Abdullah**. In between were **Dharm-Veer** and **The Great Gambler**. **Lootmaar** is the latest in that genre. The surprise is that Dev Anand, a film-maker from whom one has come to expect something socially relevant, had to go in for it.

Since he took to direction, Dev Anand has come out with some significant films: **Prem Pujari**, on the Indo-Pak war, **Hare Rama Hare Krishna**, on the hippies in search of peace and spirituality, **Des Pardes**, on the immigrants' problem in the UK. In between he directed a romantic love story in the mountains, **Ishq Ishq Ishq** which the audience rejected in toto.

For **Lootmaar** he goes to the mountains to stage the action as other film-makers have done it in the cities, villages, deserts, and high seas. In that respect **Lootmaar** is different. The scenic grandeur of the mountains is the biggest attraction of **Lootmaar**. As always in such films, the hero fights a risk-laden battle, either single handedly or in the company of a friend, to take revenge on a gang of dare-devils who in **Lootmaar** are responsible for the murder of his wife and father. From the city of Bangalore, the hero shifts his activity to the mountains which provide the scenic backdrop to his actions and his opponents' machinations.

The introduction of the gang leader's innocent but determined mother has shades of **Mother India**. She resents her son's antisocial activities when she comes to know of them. A few of the dialogues Nirupa Roy speaks have the ring of Nargis' **Mother India** where Sunil Dutt, who had turned a dacoit from an honest farmer, is taken to task and killed by his mother. In **Lootmaar** Nirupa Roy kills her son Amjad Khan, the dacoit leader, when he is about to shoot the hero in a temple.

Somebody called **Lootmaar**, "Mother India" on the Mountains, after the opening day's matinee show at Plaza.

Dev Anand is the ever-green hero of Hindi cinema. During the last 30 years he has paired with more than 30 heroines. This time it is his own find Tina Munim who made her debut in **Des Pardes**. Tina gets a lot of footage to herself, thanks to Dev Anand and his screenplay writers Suraj Sanim. Why has Tina not made much of a headway in other films while Ranjeeta and Zarina Wahab have made a mark among the second-line of heroines? A wag told this critic that it was because of Tina's "Chinese features." But couldn't that be taken care of by make-up? In **Des Pardes** Tina surprised one by her confidence and control.

Amjad Khan, as the gang leader, does not add any new laurel to his cap. His recent best was his gum-chewing police inspector. Prem Chopra hams up with the same twist of his lips. Ranjit, Shakti Kapoor Kader Khan, Narendranath, Gulshan Arora, Gautam Sarin are the gang members. Sujit Kumar plays an air force officer, friend of Dev Anand, who is expert in small aircraft mechanism.

It would be unfair to Nirupa Roy to compare her performance with that of Nargis in **Mother India** which belonged entirely to Nargis. In **Lootmaar** Nirupa Roy has a small role, but she does justice to it in her mature, matronly way.

Dr. Shreeram Lagoo is a consumptive industrialist philanthropist father of Tina who is kidnapped by Amjad Khan and his gang for a ransom of Rs 50 lakh. Sudhir Dalvi plays the temple pujari and by his get-up he looks more like Pran. Mehmood, Dev Anand's motor-mechanic friend and guide in the film is not as broad as he was in **Abdullah**. He has become a sort of expert at mimicking South Indian dance teachers.

D K Prabhakar's camera work is first-rate. Amit Khanna pens about half a dozen lyrics, including a ghazal, which are tunefully composed by Rajesh Roshan.

Dev Anand extracts the best out of a score of children. A Mansoor has composed a few complicated flights which would thrill both the front and back benchers. Dilawar Khan's motorcycle stunts are no less adventurous and exciting.

All said and done, we expect from Dev Anand something purposive and meaningful. Not the routine masaala type film however slick and technically perfect it may be.

[Darshak in Democratic World]

Gandhi film project

New Delhi, (UNI) - Lord Mountbatten had acted as an intermediary for Sir Richard Attenborough and the Indian Government way back in the early sixties and had sought the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's blessings for the film on Mahatma Gandhi.

This has been stated in a British Council publication of 1965. It said the film project had run into some difficulty then, and Lord Mountbatten adopted the role of a "go-between" for some time.

Nehru's approval, the publication said, had been confirmed by the subsequent government of Lal Bahadur Shastri, which also offered all possible help.

Gerald Hanley's screenplay, based on a book written by Louis Fischer in 1950, was then submitted to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting headed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Minister later approved the script.

As things stand now, the script has undergone changes, having been amended in consultation with several Gandhian authors and experts.

Work on Film studio

Chandigarh, (UNI) - Wrestler-turned-film star Dara Singh is facing a tough challenge, this time in the form of a government policy.

His Rs 3 million film studio at Mohali, near here, stands abandoned for want of restoration of government grants to film studios in the State.

Erected on sprawling five-acre grounds, the studio awaits arrival of equipment.

"But I would not go in for it till the government revived the scheme providing Rs 50,000 to the studio for each film shot there," Dara Singh said.

Dara Singh had launched the project in 1976 when the then government announced that it would grant Rs 50,000 for each film shot in the studio, the only one in the State.

The scheme was, however, shelved by the Akali government that was in power from 1977 to 1980.

New star

Another Delhi-ite has decided to make a career in cinema. She is Miss Neelu Bhalla, a student of Summerfields School. In her student days she used to take active interest in plays and cultural programmes. About a couple of years ago, she made her debut in commercial theatre on the Delhi Stage. It was in a Punjabi play, **Gallian Pyar Dian**, one of the earlier popular Punjabi plays which have become craze among the entertainment-seekers.

Neelu Bhalla is blessed with a remarkable screen presence, radiant skin and sharp features. She has been signed by Ms.S M Mukerji, a Bombay-based producer who earlier produced **Aab-e-Haayat**, a few years ago. The film did not click but it did not deter Ms Mukerji, an energetic personality, to venture out afresh.

The story of Nupur is a mixture of off-beat and oft-beat. Neelu Bhalla plays a budding danseuse who loses her voice in an accident. Two of her suitors do everything to make her a famous dansense. In spite of her best efforts she cannot regain her voice. The finale is poignant: she can't even say 'Thank You' to her admiring audience who have given her the longest ovation of her career.

Beruban (The Voiceless) is the title of the film and the mahurat shot was taken of Neelu Bhalla and Farooque Sheikh (of **Noorie** and **Gaman** fame) on August 14. While its supporting cast comprises the veterans Pradeep Kumar, Chand Usmani, Om Shivpuri, Ghulam Hussain - the technical side is taken care of by newcomers.

White pap

The federal government has announced that it will produce a white paper on cultural policy by 1982 following the work of a 15 member Cultural Policy Review Committee. This Committee will report to an all party House of Commons standing committee on culture and communications.

When announcing the formation of the Committee, the Honourable Francis Fox, Secretary of State, told a news conference in Ottawa that "the question of Canadian cultural identity, the assertion of Canadian nationhood is a fundamental problem of the country" and that money spent in this type of endeavour would be well spent.

"What we are looking for," he added, "is general input from Canadians at large as to how we develop a feeling of belonging to this country."

The Cultural Policy Review Committee will first review

Market for

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), the only Government-controlled institute in the country for research in exports, is undertaking a survey to assess the export prospects of Indian woolen blankets to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

A survey team led by O.P. Kapoor, research officer in the IIFT, is likely to visit these countries next month. It will also include some

TULASI B

BOOKS FOR YOUR

COMPLETE WORKS OF SWA
4458pp. Hb. Eight volun

MAHABHARATHA[12 volume s

The only complete edition of this
this is a standard work in the fi
100,000 verses to the attention
world. Translation by K.M.Gang

COMPLETE WORKS OF SRI A
set]16,000pp.

Clothbound edition $240.
Silkbound edition $340.

SRIMAD BHAGAVATAM by Vy
tr. by. N.Raghunathan. Finest
most important Puranas.
2 volume set. Hb. $29.

JNANESHVARI by Jnanadev.

An ancient commentary on the
Saint Jnanadev. This is the o
available and contains the Gita
724pp. Hb. $30.

BHARGAVA'S HINDI-ENGLIS
Hb. $10.

BHARGAVA'S ENGLISH-HINI
Hb. $10.

PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGL
V.S.Apte. 1160pp. Hb. $25.

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTION
1333pp. Hb. $42.50

Add .50c per volume for postag
U.S. funds to':

THULASI BOOKS,
Stanford, Ca.94305, U.S.A.

White paper on culture

The federal government has announced that it will produce a white paper on cultural policy by 1982 following the work of a 15-member Cultural Policy Review Committee. This Committee will report to an all-party House of Commons standing committee on culture and communications.

When announcing the formation of the Committee, the Honourable Francis Fox, Secretary of State, told a news conference in Ottawa that "the question of Canadian cultural identity, the assertion of Canadian nationhood is a fundamental problem of the country" and that money spent in this type of endeavour would be well spent.

"What we are looking for," he added, "is general input from Canadians at large as to how we develop a feeling of belonging to this country."

The Cultural Policy Review Committee will first review relevant policies and programs, then hold a series of public hearings across the country beginning shortly after Christmas of this year and ending in late spring, 1981. The areas to be studied by the Committee include: the roles of federal cultural agencies and government, international cultural relations, the National Library and Archives, visual and performing arts, book and magazine publishing, films, broadcasting and musical recordings.

Toronto-based composer Louis Applebaum and Montreal writer Jacques Hebert have been named co-chairpersons of the 15-member Committee which also includes: Albert Breton, professor of economics at the University of Toronto; Joy Cohnstaedt, executive director of the Saskatchewan Arts Board; artist Alex Colville; John Dayton, a Vancouver architect; Leo Dorais, assistant Under-Secretary of State for arts and culture; Denis Heroux, a Montreal film producer; Pierre Juneau, Deputy Minister of Communications; Elizabeth Lane of Vancouver, former president of the Canadian Conference of the Arts; Guy Robert, founder of the Montreal Contemporary Art Museum; Alain Stanke, Montreal publisher; Tom Symons, former president of Trent University; Ted Chapman, Calgary broadcaster; and Hilda Lavoie-Franchon, a New Brunswick painter.

Meanwhile, arts community leaders say they plan to proceed with an independent report on government cultural policy and publish it before the federal review is underway. As well, the Canadian Conference of the Arts, representing a broad spectrum of music, theatre, dance, museum and other arts across the country, had decided in May to conduct its own study.

Market for blankets

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT), the only Government-controlled institute in the country for research in exports, is undertaking a survey to assess the export prospects of Indian woolen blankets to Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya.

A survey team led by O.P. Kapoor, research officer in the IIFT, is likely to visit these countries next month. It will also include some representatives of the Indian woolen blanket industry.

The team will also visit Kenya, Uganda and Mauritius to study the export prospects of Indian woolen blankets there.

West Asian countries, which account for nearly 60 per cent of the total world imports of woolen blankets, are major overseas markets for Indian blankets.

TULASI BOOKS

BOOKS FOR YOUR LIBRARY

COMPLETE WORKS OF SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
4458pp. Hb. Eight volume set. $75.

MAHABHARATHA [12 volume set] 8500pp. Hb. $270.

The only complete edition of this epic available in English, this is a standard work in the field, bringing the epic of 100,000 verses to the attention of the English speaking world. Translation by K.M.Ganguli.

COMPLETE WORKS OF SRI AUROBINDO [30 volume set] 16,000pp.

Clothbound edition $240.
Silkbound edition $340.

SRIMAD BHAGAVATAM by Vyasa.
tr. by. N.Raghunathan. Finest translation of one of the most important Puranas.
2 volume set. Hb. $29.

JNANESHVARI by Jnanadev. tr. by. R.K.Bhagat

An ancient commentary on the Gita written by Marathi Saint Jnanadev. This is the only translation presently available and contains the Gita in Sanskrit and English.
724pp. Hb. $30.

BHARGAVA'S HINDI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. 1280pp. Hb. $10.

BHARGAVA'S ENGLISH-HINDI DICTIONARY. 1432pp. Hb. $10.

PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. V.S.Apte. 1160pp. Hb. $25.

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY. Monier Williams. 1333pp. Hb. $42.50

Add .50c per volume for postage. Send cheque or M.O in U.S. funds to;

THULASI BOOKS, P.O.BOX 7850,
Stanford, Ca. 94305, U.S.A.

Nehru award won

Nelson Mandela, imprisoned African Freedom Fighter who won the Jawaharlal Nehru award for international understanding 1979.
Neither Mr.Mandela who has been languishing in prison for the last two decades nor his wife was allowed to visit India to receive the Award. Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress received the award from the President of India at an impressive ceremony in New Delhi.

N.Ram, Washington correspondent of the prominent Indian daily The Hindu visited Ottawa recently.

Art revived

Kozhikode (Kerala), (UNI) - The historic "Pattathanam" - open intellectual contest in academic subjects like literature, art and philosophy, prevalent in Kerala in the 15th century during the days of the Zamorins of Kozhikode, is being revived.

Justice V. Balakrishnan Eradi, Chief Justice of Kerala, recently inaugurated a daylong congress of scholars who vied with one another in demonstrating their mastery of literature, art and philosophy. Professor Sukumar Azhikode of Calicut University spoke on "Sanskrit literature in Kerala".

During the reign of the Zamorins, who held paramount sway in North Kerala, such periodical seminars used to be held at Kozhikode. Gradually "Pattathanam" became famous throughout South India and scholars of erudition foregathered here for friendly contests in all branches of learning. After the advent of the British, the practice of holding such intellectual meets was abandoned.

The outside in

The volcanic eruptions
The billowing smoke
The smouldering lava
The quest to destroy and conquer

The lighting thunder
The anguish pronounced
The awe and terror
The quest to confound

The impregnated clouds
The silent prevails
The drip drop pours
The quest to create

The sprouting plants
The opening buds
The multicoloured flowers
The quest to live

When I look deep
Within and without
The parallelism unparalleled
The elusive mystery
I tend to seek!

Shankar Mehta
Ottawa.

Will I?

Will I gain in lottery?
Will I get a job?
When will I get married?

For any problem in life accurate prediction by E.P. System of Predictive Astrology.

No need for Birth Time.
SEND YOUR QUESTIONS AND MENTION A NUMBER FROM 1 TO 249.

Fee per question $10.00 payable in advance by cheque to

R.S. Mani
P.O. BOX 456
CAMBRIDGE [GALT]
ONTARIO.

Five textile mills in Kerala

Trivandrum (UNI) - The Government-owned Kerala State Textile Corporation proposes to open shortly five new mills with an investment of Rs 50 million each.

Corporation Chairman G.V.S. Desikan told newsmen here that the mills with 25,000 spindles each would be located in Cannanore, Palghat, Kottayam, Alleppey and Trivandrum districts. Industrial licences for two of them had been received.

Mr. Desikan said the Corporation proposed to start a new powerloom complex for 500 looms at Malampuzha, an elastic tape project at Kottayam and a sewing thread project at Calicut each with an investment of Rs 50 million.

A polynesic fibre project with an investment of Rs 250 million was on the anvil. The Corporation was developing a knitting complex with an estimated annual turnover of Rs 50 million and also a Central Textile testing Laboratory.

The net profit of the corporation for the year 1977-80 was Rs. 11.3 million, he said.

Joint venture

Moscow, (UNI) - India and the Soviet Union have agreed to explore the possibilities of jointly supplying heavy electric equipment to third countries.

According to a protocol signed here by K.L. Puri, Chairman of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL), and Soviet Deputy Minister for Heavy Transport and Engineering, E.I. Zvizjulev on October 27, the Soviet Union will provide necessary expertise for the purpose. The two sides may also collaborate in the area of hydro turbines.

EXPERT COMMITTEE TO REVIEW SILENT VALLEY PROJECT

Cochin, (UNI) - A six-member technical and scientific committee headed by Prof M.G.K. Menon has been constituted by the Union Government to go into various aspects of the proposed Silent Valley hydro-electric project in Kerala, according to official sources.

The committee would submit a preliminary report to the Prime Minister within three months. Further discussions would be held on the basis of the report, the sources said.

The controversy over the Silent Valley Project in central Kerala has arisen following the Union Government's reluctance to approve the State's ambitious project of exploiting the hydro-electric power resources of the valley. Mrs. Gandhi's Government appears to be of the view that implementation of the project would be harmful to the ecological balance of the region.

Flecker elected

Mike Flecker of Orangeville, Ontario has been re-elected to the position of Alderman for the Town for the 6th term. He has been on the Council for 10 years being Chairman of Finance and General Government. There are over 15000 people living in Orangeville - only 45 miles from Toronto on major highways.

He intends to run for a provincial seat from one of the ridings in Toronto in the next election on a major party ticker. He is the president of INDO-CANADA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Toronto for the current term.

Electricity for transport

Roorkee (Uttar Pardesh) (UNI) - The Urban Transport System should be based on electricity rather than on petroleum, experts have recommended.

The experts, participating in a conference here on road planning and implementation, endorsed a proposal that city transport systems should make greater use of electricically powered vehicles such as trolley buses and trams in view of the energy crisis.

The proposal was put forward by Prakash Narain, Transport Adviser to the Planning Commission, while participating in the discussion.

The one-day conference, sponsored by the Indian Roads Congress, emphasised the need for a new twenty-year perspective plan for road development since the Bombay plan, drawn up in 1961, was coming to an end next year.

Demand for phones

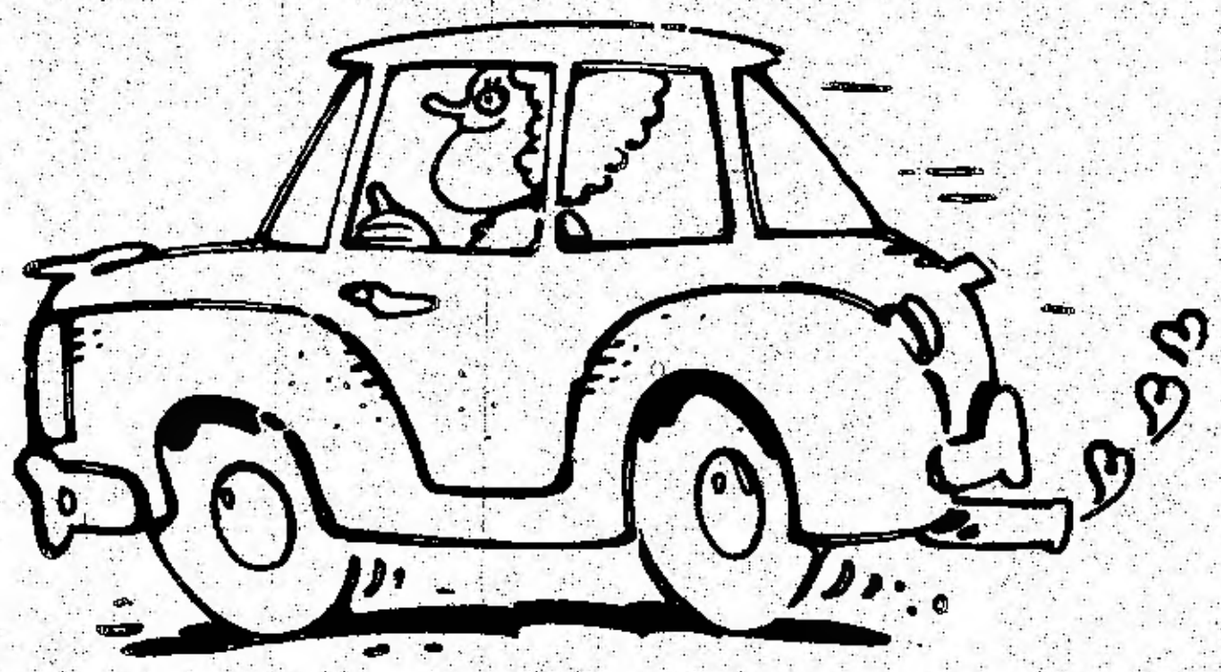
Bombay, (UNI) - The demand for telephones in India is expected to be fulfilled by 1990, Union Communications Minister C.M. Stephen said here.

Laying the foundation stone for a telephone exchange building at Bandra in North-West Bombay Mr. Stephen said the country had at present nearly 2.4 million telephone connections. It was proposed to give 700,000 more connections in the next four years, but still there would be another 700,000 persons on the waiting list by 1985, he said.

DIAMOND PRODUCTON TO BE INCREASED

Bombay, (UNI) - A crash programme for diamond exploration and production will soon be launched on a priority basis to augment the export of gems and jewellery, India's Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee has said.

Mr. Mukherjee said the centre was also taking steps to augment the availability of imported rough diamonds.



HOW TO SAVE ENERGY ON THE ROAD.

Your energy is valuable, but it's easy to save. Here are some tips to help all drivers stop wasting our valuable energy.

1. Don't speed. Staying below 90 kph uses about 20 per cent less fuel than speeding at 110 kph.
2. Accelerate smoothly and steadily. Sudden starts force too much fuel into the engine, fuel that just gets wasted instead of being burned efficiently.
3. Brake slowly and evenly. Anticipate stops and ease up on the accelerator earlier.
4. Using the recommended octane grade for your car, avoiding unnecessary idling and using an automatically timed block heater in winter are other easy ways to cut down on energy use... and cost.

For more information on energy conservation in the home or in the car, write to: Ministry of Energy, GMS Box 37, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B7.

Life is good, Ontario. Preserve it. Conserve it.

Robert Welch
Minister of Energy
William Davis, Premier

Ontario

Energy Ontario

KITCHEN

By Pranati SenG

Many of our food passions favorite childhood foods. Fr remember, I have enjoyed mill and different varieties of cereal for this is that my region, Beng things. Coconut and fresh mil cereals were traditionally plent in my young days heading to would bring different kinds varieties of cereals and coconut was her coconut rounds, about sugary, and milky white in colo in different places, but they w used to spend hours to extract coconut then dry drained coco coconut became very crisp. T coconut to a powder and cooke we do not have that much tim modify the recipe. It may no recipe, but it takes very little food value than hers. In India cookies and very few peopl biscuits from the store. Instea kinds of cereal balls (made molasses, honey and nuts for pack them separately in large baskets. So the soft coconut keep their consistency, and lo

Coconut Squares

1 cup grated coconut
1½ cups brown sugar
½ cup all purpose flour
½ cup ghee (clarified butter)
½ tsp. baking powder
pinch of baking soda
Salt to taste (I add a pinch)
4 eggs and 1¾ cups milk

Beat eggs and sugar until light coconut, baking powder, baki bowl. Combine flour mixture egg mixture. Pour the mixtur and floured pan. Bake in the 35 to 40 minutes, or until squares before serving.

8000 year

Pune, (UNI) - A series of agricultural settlements that first arose more than 8,000 years before Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa have been unearthed in a recent excavation at Mehergarh, at the Bastion of Indus civilisation.

According to Dr. H.D. Sankalia, an eminent archaeologist and Professor Emeritus of the Deccan College here, the Mehergarh excavation has not only traced back the beginning of civilisation in the Indus valley to a period before 6,000 B.C. but has also given us the "first glimpse of the artistic effort" of early man.

Mehergarh is situated on the Bolan River, at the foot of the Bolan Pass, one of the two important routes which connect the Indo-Pakistani

No bus, no gr

Erode, (Tamil Nadu), (UNI) Believe it or not, inadequate public conveyance facilities in an area can mar the matrimonial prospects of even good-looking girls living there.

Eighty families in a remote hamlet near Edapadi in the Salem District of Tamil Nadu have many educated and good looking girls of the age of marriage, but there are few suitors as the place has no bus facilities.

KITCHEN KORNER

By Pranati SenGupta

Many of our food passions are directly related to our favorite childhood foods. From as far back as I can remember, I have enjoyed milk products, coconut sweets and different varieties of cereal balls. I believe the reason for this is that my region, Bengal, was well known for such things. Coconut and fresh milk homemade molasses and cereals were traditionally plentiful and cheap. I remember in my young days heading to the kitchen where my aunt would bring different kinds of bamboo containers with varieties of cereals and coconut balls. One of my favorites was her coconut rounds, about 2 inches in diameter, crisp, sugary, and milky white in colour. Later I have had them in different places, but they were never that white. She used to spend hours to extract the milk substance from the coconut then dry drained coconut over very low heat until coconut became very crisp. Then she ground the dried coconut to a powder and cooked it with sugar. Nowadays we do not have that much time or patience, so I tried to modify the recipe. It may not be as tasty as my aunt's recipe, but it takes very little time to make and has more food value than hers. In India you can't get home-made cookies and very few people can buy the expensive biscuits from the store. Instead, they will create different kinds of cereal balls (made with crisp cereal, fresh molasses, honey and nuts for a tasty, crunchy snack), and pack them separately in large tin containers or bamboo baskets. So the soft coconut balls and crispy cereal balls keep their consistency, and look appetizing.

Coconut Squares

1 cup grated coconut
1½ cups brown sugar
½ cup all purpose flour
½ cup ghee (clarified butter)
½ tsp. baking powder
pinch of baking soda
Salt to taste (I add a pinch)
4 eggs and 1¾ cups milk

Beat eggs and sugar until light and fluffy. Combine flour, coconut, baking powder, baking soda, pinch of salt in a bowl. Combine flour mixture and milk alternately with the egg mixture. Pour the mixture into a 13 x 9 inch buttered and floured pan. Bake in the middle of the oven for about 35 to 40 minutes, or until crisp and golden. Cut into squares before serving.

8000 year old farm

Pune, (UNI) - A series of agricultural settlements that first arose more than 5,000 years before Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa have been unearthed in a recent excavation at Mehergarh, at the Bastion of Indus civilisation.

According to Dr. H.D. Sankalia, an eminent archaeologist and Professor Emeritus of the Deccan College here, the Mehergarh excavation has not only traced back the beginning of civilisation in the Indus valley to a period before 6,000 B.C. but has also given us the "first glimpse of the artistic effort" of early man.

Mehergarh is situated on the Bolan River, at the foot of the Bolan Pass, one of the two important routes which connect the Indo-Pakistani continent with Afghanistan and Western Asia.

The discovery is significant as until now it was believed that there was no evidence in the region of a long period of settled agricultural habitation. The absence of such evidence had even prompted Sir Mortimer Wheeler, an authority on Indus civilisation, to propose that the rise of Indus civilisation resulted from "an idea" that was "in the air" once the cities further to the west in Asia began to flourish.

Dr. Sankalia believes the excavations have further confirmed the presumptions that the social and economic patterns characteristic of the Indus civilisation are one of the earliest in the world.

No bus, no groom

Erode, (Tamil Nadu), (UNI) Believe it or not, inadequate public conveyance facilities in an area can mar the matrimonial prospects of even good-looking girls living there.

Eighty families in a remote hamlet near Edapadi in the Salem District of Tamil Nadu have many educated and good-looking girls of the age of marriage, but there are few suitors as the place has no bus facilities.

The problem became so acute and intense that the villagers had to stage a demonstration recently to draw the attention of the authorities to their hardship. They also met the State Transport Minister S. Muthuswamy and apprised him of the problem.

Moved by their plight, the Minister asked the officials of the State-owned Anna Transport Corporation to provide bus facilities to the village immediately.

Investments welcomed

New Delhi, (UNI) - India has decided to allow investment by oil exporting developing countries (OEDC) in new companies, hotels and hospitals in India, according to an official statement.

Foreign investment has so far been viewed by the government as a vehicle for transfer of technology not indigenously available or to promote export oriented production. While OEDC countries have substantial surplus in financial resources, it is believed that they may not have the type of technology which India needs.

It has, therefore, been decided that foreign investment proposals from these countries need not be associated with transfer of technology and that such investments may be of a portfolio nature. Many priority areas like fertilisers, cement, petrochemicals, paper and pulp, etc. involve large financial outlays and investments by OECD countries would promote the growth of these sectors and help reduce imports.

In some ventures, there would be scope for export-oriented production catering either to the OEDC countries or to other countries in Europe. The scope for raising foreign currency loans for such cooperation has also been taken into account by the Government in offering facilities for investment to the OEDC countries.

The government has decided to give the following facilities within the framework of its investment policy:

- investment from OEDC countries may be permitted in new companies even if it is in the nature of portfolio investment.
- such investments should not exceed 40 per cent of the equity.
- the new companies should be export-oriented or should undertake select manufacturing activities noted under the 1973 industrial policy.
- investment in the aforesaid pattern may be allowed in hotels, and in new hospital projects.
- loans should be allowed to be raised abroad for such joint ventures, provided the terms are reasonable.

Facsimile of special stamp issued in honour of Jayaprakash Narayan on the occasion of his first death anniversary.

Floods - a curse

New Delhi, (UNI) - The average annual flood damage in India shows an upward trend from 207 million dollars in 1970 to 857 million dollars in 1978.

A UN study report warned of bigger flood damage in future as it apprehended that owing to the economic development and increase of population in flood-prone areas, the flood damage was liable to increase.

The report of the Committee on Natural Resources, a legislative body of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission, said that in order to mitigate flood damage, some countries in the ESCAP region had installed forecasting and warning systems. As of 1978, Australia had 120 river basins with flood forecasting systems, while India and New Zealand had 55 and 50 such basins respectively.

The report said that of the Asia-Pacific countries, Japan spent the largest amount, 4,887 million dollars, on flood control work or about three times its average annual flood damage. India, Indonesia, Phillippines and South Korea also allocated substantial sums for the protection of their peoples and property from floods.

An average of 32.2 tropical typhoons and cyclones hit the region every year in the period 1959 to 1978.

The report said that each year spawning heavy rainfall, floods and tidal waves, typhoons and cyclones claimed thousands of lives and caused heavy damage to various public works projects and private property. Tidal waves, triggered by a cyclone in India in November 1977, for example, washed away at least 28 coastal villages, drowning in the process some 10,000 persons.

Radio medicine

New Delhi, (UNI) - The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has achieved remarkable success" in the development and production of "radiopharmaceuticals," an official release said here. It has developed the know-how for practically the entire range of formulations of reactor-produced medical isotopes and expertise developed totally indigenously.

The range of products developed include ready-to-use in-vivo formulations, short-lived radioisotope generators and kit, labelled compounds, reagents and kits for low-cost accurate estimation of a wide variety of biological substances including hormones, vitamins, drugs and vital proteins.

The initiative to formulate and document well-defined standards and protocols for these products has also been taken up by BARC.

The new radiopharmaceutical laboratory at Vashi, near Bombay, expected to be completed by next year, would be able to provide a modern and streamlined production facility capable of catering fully to the country's requirements. The 100-MW R-5 reactor under construction is also likely to be commissioned around 1982 and, with the high flux available, would be able to provide another powerful tool for isotope production, the release says.

Aussies beaten

Perth, Australia (UPI) - Nov. 26. - Left-arm spinner Dilip Doshi bowled India to victory in a rain-shortened, limited-over cricket match against Western Australia yesterday.

The 32-year-old Doshi wrecked the home side's batting with five for 24 off 10 overs.

The visitors, sent in to bat first, lost captain Sunil Gavaskar for 6 with the score on 14, but opener T.E. Srinivasan, making his debut for India, steadied the innings with a stylish 53 in 90 minutes.

Middle-order batsman Kirti Azad, also playing his first match for India, was the top scorer with 56 in the visitors' total of 250 for six off 50 overs.

All-rounder Kapil Dev remained unbeaten on 55. Terry Alderman was the best of the Western Australian bowlers with two for 46 off his 10 overs.

The home side began its innings badly with the loss of Test opener Bruce Laird for 1 and Greg Shipperd retired injured for 8.

Mark O'Neill (27) and Rob Langer (33) moved the total to 71 before Doshi carved through the batting with his spinners, turning sharply on a wicket brought to life by blustery rain squalls.

Western Australia recovered from an embarrassing 94 for 8 to reach 154 after 45 overs when bad light ended play, leaving India the winner.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE OF ARRIVAL.....

CITY.....

POSTAL CODE.....

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Wanted a Jat Sikh well qualified boy for a girl 5'-9"; 20 yrs. and a Canadian citizen. Please send photo and particulars to M-1736, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably in Canada for a divorced Rajput girl, 25, attractive, homely, M.A. Economics, working in States. Also for her younger brother, 23, graduate, extremely handsome, tall and athletic, working in India. Caste no bar. M-1737, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match required for a professional man, accountant, 29, 5'-6", Canadian citizen. Write to Box 592, Cambridge Ontario, N1R-5W1.

Punjabi youngman, 34, height 5' - Canadian citizen, owns established business in Toronto. Looking for a suitable match. Please write P.O. Box 585, Wakefield, Que. JOX 3GO.

Suitable match for a Hindu Panjabi girl, 23, 5'-2", graduate presently on a visit to Canada. Two brothers well settled in Toronto. Please call 416-494-7692 or write M-1751, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a North Indian Sood girl, 31, attractive, homely, B.A., B.Sc. nursing, working as a tutor sister in India. Sister well settled in Canada. No bars. Please write, with full details to M-1752, The Canadian India Times.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-educated, beautiful Sikh women to match a tall handsome (non-keshadhari) Sikh young man, 30, final year medical student. Well-known Sikh family settled in North America 25 years. Returnable photograph appreciated. P.O. Box 2465, Station A, Oshawa, Ontario, L1H 7V7.

Air pollution and cancer

Lucknow, (UNI) - At least 90 per cent of cancer is caused by air and water-pollution, solar radiation, living styles, personal choice of diet and cultural habits.

Making the observation in his Foundation Day address to the Industrial Toxicology Research Centre (ITRC) here Professor Ivo Brettshneider of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science and Institute of Experimental Medicine, highlighted the all-pervading toxicological nature of our environment.

"Even mother's milk contains exceedingly high contents of DDT," he said.

Professor Ivo said enormous amounts of poisonous lead and mercury have been released in the waterways and the atmosphere from automobiles and industrial operations. Farms and fields have been provided with synthetic fertilisers and toxic insecticides, which are ultimately transferred to lakes, rivers and oceans. Food chains are also contaminated.

From the limited statistical information available, it appeared that occupational respiratory diseases due to vegetable and other organic dusts like cotton, wood, flour, tobacco, hemp, etc, were becoming an important health problem in the agricultural industries of the developing countries.

Observing that almost no study had been done so far on the effect of pesticides and heavy metals on eye tissues, Prof. Ivo suggested collaboration in this regard between the ITRC and the Czech Institute of Experimental Medicine.

Aid for the weak

Bombay, (UNI) - The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has instructed commercial banks to ensure that at least half the direct lending to agriculture and allied activities goes to the weaker sections by 1985.

Small and marginal farmers owning up to two hectares, landless labourers and persons engaged in allied activities for which their borrowal limit does not exceed Rs 10,000 are defined as "weaker sections".

The concept of weaker sections and the sub-targets in agriculture and small industries laid down by RBI constitute a significant policy change, following the recommendations of the working group on "priority sector lending and the 20-point economic programme.

The RBI guidelines say the advances to the agricultural sector should be at least 16 per cent of the total advances by 1985.

Libya plans get help

New Delhi, (UINI) - India's National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC) has prepared regional plans for the industrial development of Libya.

These plans will accelerate industrial development of Misurate-Sirte, a coastal area in North Libya, and Fezzan-al-Jufra, the desert area in the South, two of the five administrative regions in Libya.

The NIDC, which took up the project in October 1977, has already submitted to the Libyan authorities the first two of the three parts plan report. The third one is now nearing completion, according to sources in the corporation.

The first stage of the plan formulation work deals with investigation and identification of the projects which could be set up in the two regions and the second with their technical aspects. The third is a synthesis of the first two parts.

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd.

Getting bigger and better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1106 Pharmacy Ave. (at Lawrence) Scarborough, Phone:)759-0473)

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. (1 block N. of Eglinton Ave.), Scarborough. Phone: 759-5214

Specializing in Indian Delicacies like fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments, etc. Also available Syrian (unleavened) bread.

You name it...We have it...Quality high..Prices low

UNITED TRAVELS

UNBEATABLE RETURN FARE

TO INDIA From* $895

SIMILAR LOW FARES AVAILABLE TO:

PAKISTAN, SRILANKA, BANGLADESH, MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA *From Montreal

For details and booking

Contact:

UNITED TRAVELS

5509 Yonge St.

Willowdale Toronto),

Ontario, Canada

M2N 5S3

Tel.: (416) 225-7709

1980 EDITION NOW ON SALE

TRADE AND CULTURAL DIRECTORY

INDO-CANADIANS IN THE 1980s

NEVER BEFORE SO MUCH IN ONE CONSOLIDATED DIRECTORY

PRICE: $7.50 (INCLUDING POSTAGE)

Advertisers are requested to book their advertisements as soon as possible For 1981 Edition

An Outstanding Medium For Your Advertising Message

ADVERTISEMENT RATES FOR 1981 EDITION

Full page $300.00; Half page $170;
Quarter page $90;
Inside cover page $600;
Outside back cover $1000

FULL PAYMENT IN ADVANCE

Overall size of page 9" × 11"; Print area 7" × 10"

RUSH YOUR ORDERS DIRECT TO THE PUBLISHERS

CANADA

SUPER INTERNATIONAL INC.

545 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1X4, Canada

Telephones (604)879-8713 and (604)876-2429